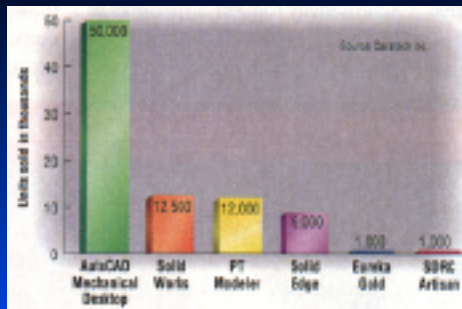


Graphics Examples

Source: Computer Graphics World Magazine

SIGGRAPH
2001
COMPUTER GRAPHICS WORLD MAGAZINE
LAST YEAR'S WINNERS

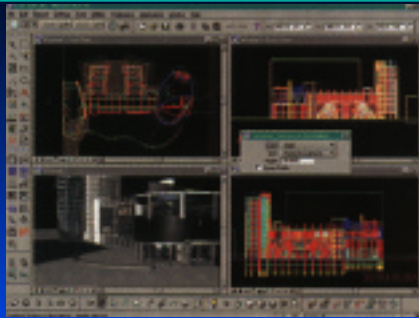


1

Graphics Examples

Source: MicroStation TriForma

SIGGRAPH
2001
COMPUTER GRAPHICS WORLD MAGAZINE
LAST YEAR'S WINNERS



2

Graphics Examples


Source: Box Studios/GRS Greiner Columbus Ohio

SIGGRAPH
2001
COMPUTER GRAPHICS WORLD MAGAZINE
LAST YEAR'S WINNERS





3

Graphics Examples




SIGGRAPH 2001
COMPUTER GRAPHICS CONFERENCE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Source: "Wass" by Li Chen (Computer Graphics World Magazine)



4

Graphics Examples




SIGGRAPH 2001
COMPUTER GRAPHICS CONFERENCE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Source: Kinetix, A Division of Autodesk





5

Graphics Examples



SIGGRAPH 2001
COMPUTER GRAPHICS CONFERENCE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Source: Digital Domain, ©20th Century Fox/ Paramount Pictures



6

Graphics Examples

Source: Michael Salisbury, et al, University of Washington

7

Picture Primitives

- Point
 - (x_1, y_1, z_1)
- Line
 - (x_1, y_1, z_1) to (x_2, y_2, z_2)
- Polygon
 - (x_1, y_1, z_1) , (x_2, y_2, z_2) , (x_3, y_3, z_3) , (x_4, y_4, z_4)

8


Picture Primitives

- Circle /Arc
 -
- Curve
 - Bezier, polynomial, b-spline, NURB, ...
 -


9


Picture Primitives


- Patch
Coons, Bezier, b-spline, NURB, ...



- Solid
cube, cylinder, cone, sphere, ...








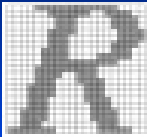
10


Picture Primitives


- Text
 - outline
(eg, PostScript, TrueType)



- bit-mapped

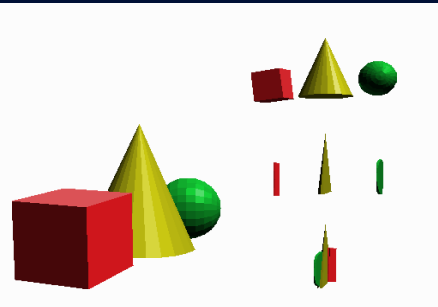


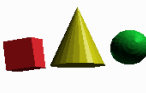





11

Image Dimensions









3-D

2.5-D

2-D



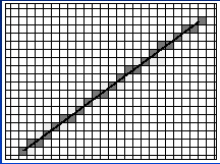


12

Scan Conversion

Lines

For each column or row in the frame buffer, color the pixel whose center is nearest the true line



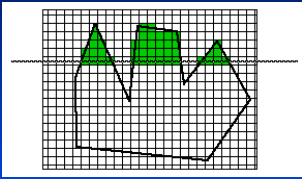
SIGGRAPH 2001

13

Scan Conversion

Polygons

For each pixel in the scan line, color it if its center is inside the polygon

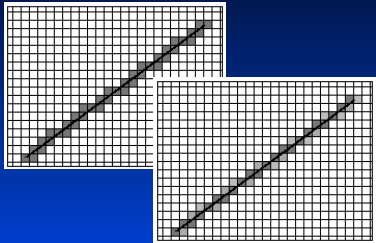


SIGGRAPH 2001

14

Scan Conversion

Antialiasing



SIGGRAPH 2001

15

Antialiasing

Source: Time-Life Books, "Understanding Computers - Computer Images"

The two images are identical in content, but the left image shows significant aliasing artifacts (jagged edges) while the right image shows a smooth, antialiased result.

In this superimposed view, the aliasing artifacts are clearly visible on the left image, while the right image shows a smooth, antialiased result.

16

Modeling

Polygon Data Structure

Face List	
Face	Vertices
A	1 2 5
B	2 3 5
C	3 4 5
D	1 4 5
E	1 2 3 4

Vertex List	
Vertex	x,y,z
1	0,0,0
2	2,0,0
3	2,0,2
4	0,0,2
5	1,3,1

17

Modeling - Techniques

- Extrusion
- Surface of Revolution
- Lofting
- 3D Digitizing
- Free-form curves and surfaces
- Solids Modeling

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Extrusion

Source: Judy Sachter - ACCAD, The Ohio State University

-Y PROJECTED

19

Extrusion

Source: Judy Sachter - ACCAD, The Ohio State University

DUPLICATED XY POINTS WITH A DIFFERENT Z VALUE

DESCRIBE POLYGONS

20

Surface of Revolution

Source: Judy Sachter - ACCAD, The Ohio State University

SURFACES OF REVOLUTION

TOP VIEW

SIDE VIEW

21

Surface of Revolution

Source: Judy Sachter - ACCAD, The Ohio State University



SIGGRAPH 2001

22

Lofting

Source: Judy Sachter - ACCAD, The Ohio State University



SIGGRAPH 2001

23

3D Digitizing

Source: Immersion Corporation

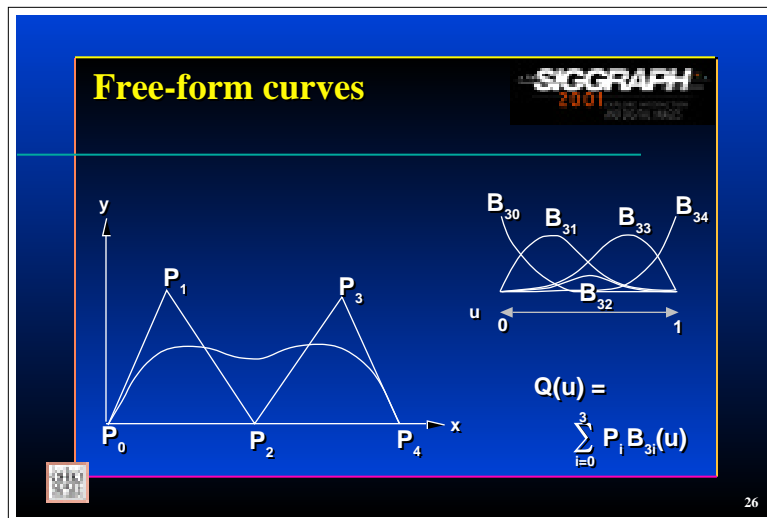


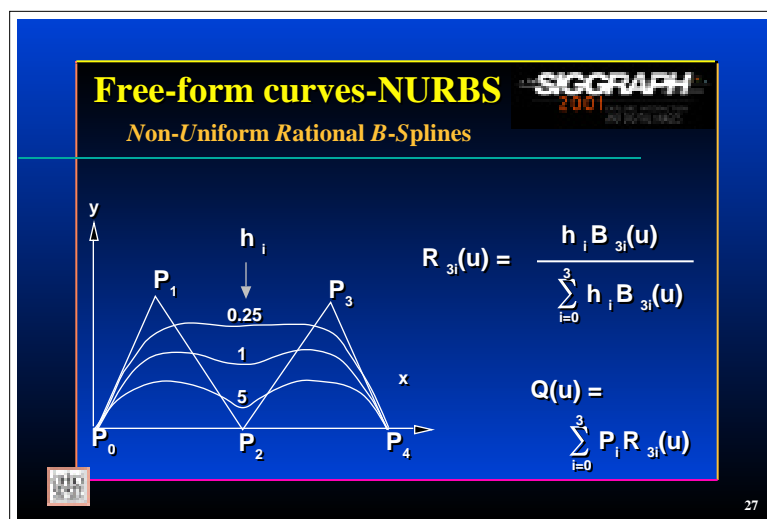
From: Geri's Game
Pixar

SIGGRAPH 2001

24

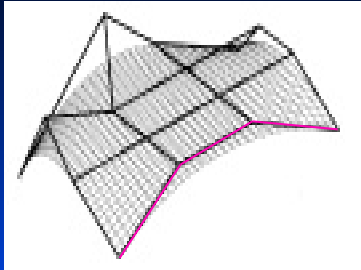






Free-form surfaces

SIGGRAPH
2001



$$Q(u,w) = \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 P_{ij} B_{3i}(u) B_{3j}(w)$$



28

Freeform surface Patches

Source: Virtual Celebrities

SIGGRAPH
2001

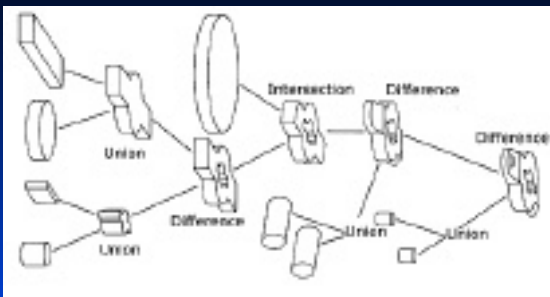


29

Solid Model

Source: Geometric Modeling - Mortenson, Wiley Pub.

SIGGRAPH
2001



30

Solid Model

Source: Ferdie Scheepers - ACCAD, The Ohio State University



31

Other Modeling Techniques

- Volumes (voxels)
- Fractals
- L-systems
- Subdivision surfaces
- Satellite remote sensing
- Obtaining geometry from photographs

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Volumes


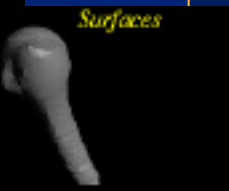

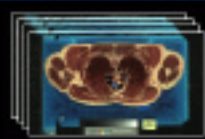

Source: ACCAD - The Ohio State University



33

Volumes


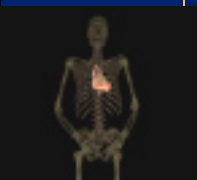
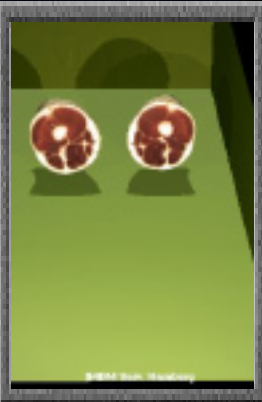


Source: MIRAlab



34

Volumes



Source: The Visible Human Project



35

Volumes

Source: Tiberian Sun



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Fractals

Source: Loren Carpenter - Boeing



37

L-systems

Source: Midori Kitagawa - ACCAD, The Ohio State University



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Subdivision surfaces


Source: Pixar Animation Studios




39

Satellite remote sensing

Source: Jet Propulsion Laboratory and NASA



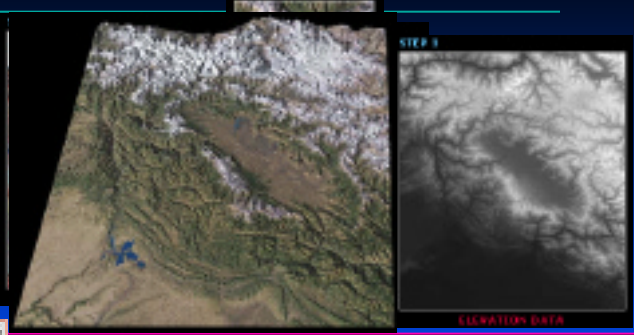
SIGGRAPH 2001
COMPUTATIONAL GRAPHICS
AND DIGITAL IMAGING




40

Satellite remote sensing Draping with DEMs

Source: WorldSat International, Inc.




SIGGRAPH 2001
COMPUTATIONAL GRAPHICS
AND DIGITAL IMAGING




41

Geometry from photos

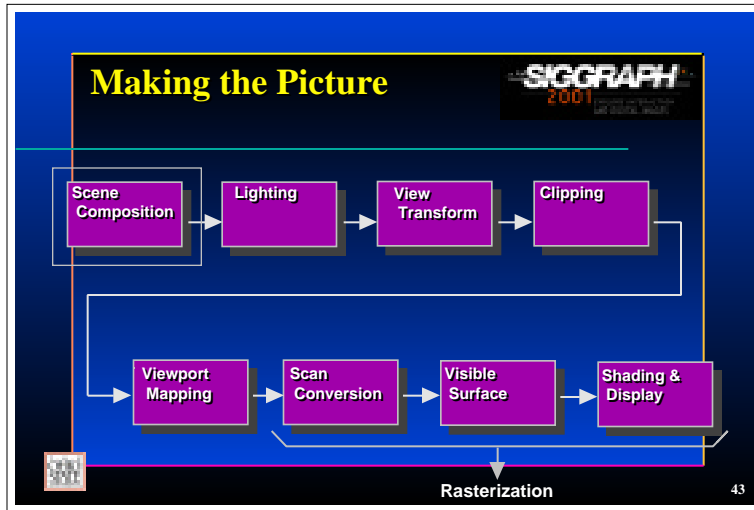
Source: Pighin, et al - University of Washington

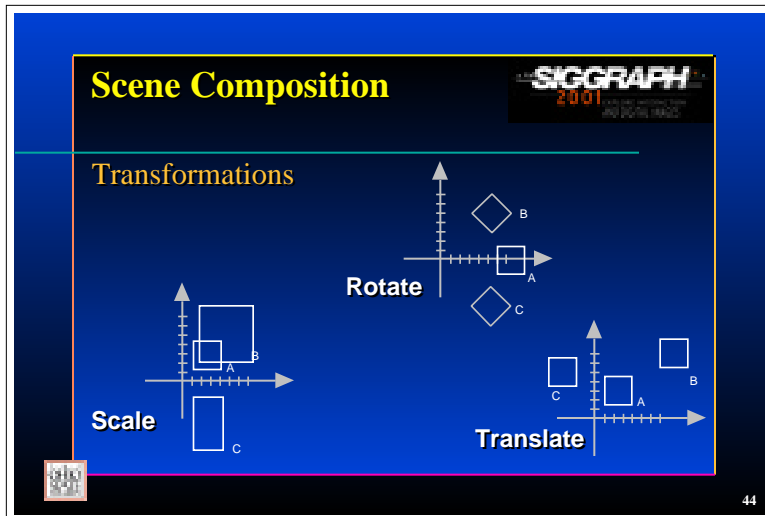


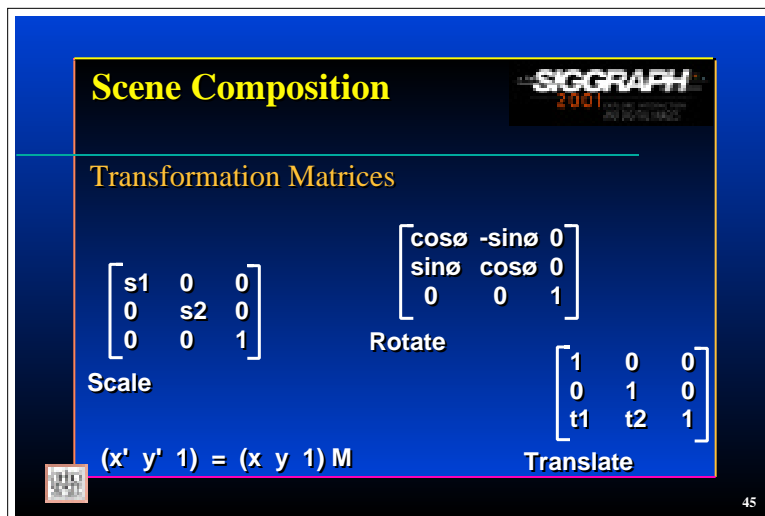
SIGGRAPH 2001
COMPUTATIONAL GRAPHICS
AND DIGITAL IMAGING



42



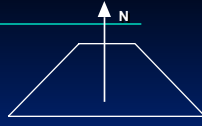




Trivial rejection

- The Normal Vector

- Perpendicular to the polygon;
provides a sense of orientation



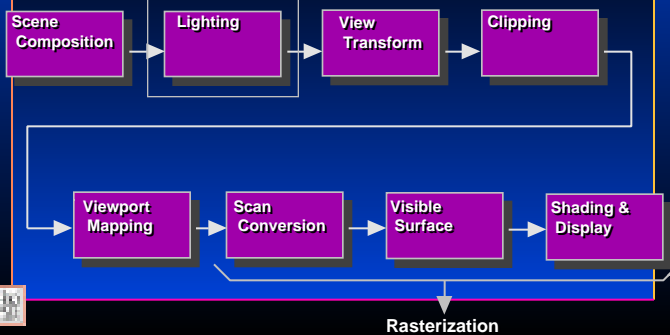
- Backface Rejection

- Throw away all polygons that have
normal vectors pointing away from the
eye



46

Making the Picture



47

Lighting

- Sources of lights

- *Ambient* - some light at a point on the
surface comes from light reflected from other
surfaces

- *Point light source* - some light at a point on
the surface comes directly from the source



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Lighting

SIGGRAPH
2001

- Surface attributes

- *Diffuse* surfaces - light is absorbed and reemitted uniformly in all directions
- *Specular* surfaces - light is reflected directly from the surface at the same angle as it arrives

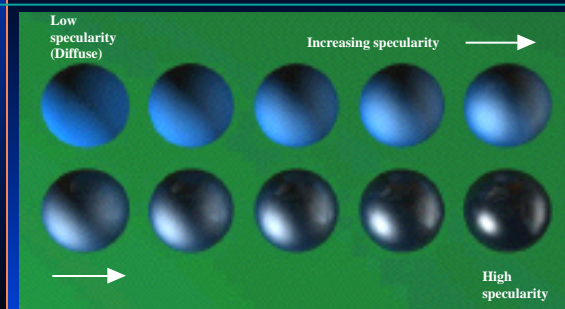


49

Surface Attributes

Source: Tom Coggia - ACCAD, The Ohio State University

SIGGRAPH
2001



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Lighting

SIGGRAPH
2001

- Other influences

- *Light attenuation* - the strength of the light is reduced as a function of its distance
- *Atmospheric attenuation* - some light is absorbed by elements of the atmosphere
- *Light intensity and color*
- *Other types of light sources*, (eg, distributed)



51

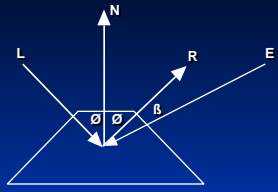
Lighting

Lighting Models

- Lambert model

$$I = k_a + k_d * \cos \phi$$
- Specular Reflection
 - Phong Model

$$I = k_a + k_d * \cos \phi + k_s * (\cos \beta)^n$$

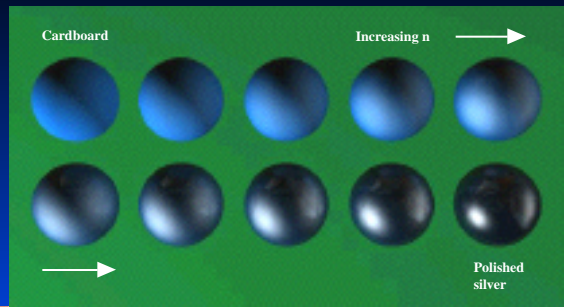


SIGGRAPH 2001

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Phong Specular Reflection

$$I = k_a + k_d * \cos \phi + k_s * (\cos \beta)^n$$



Cardboard

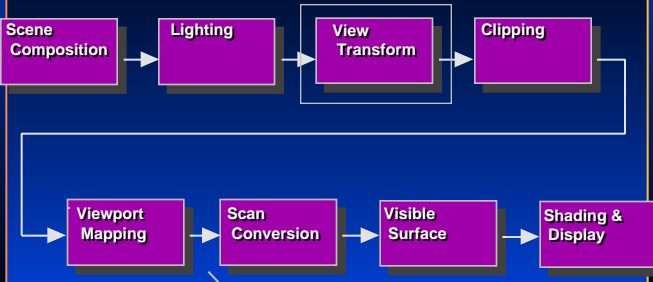
Increasing n

Polished silver

SIGGRAPH 2001

53

Making the Picture



Scene Composition

Lighting

View Transform

Clipping

Viewport Mapping

Scan Conversion

Visible Surface

Shading & Display

Rasterization

SIGGRAPH 2001

54

View Transform

- Transform data from world coordinates into the space defined by the view parameters

- Project onto the view plane

SIGGRAPH 2001

55

View Transform

- Projections
 - Orthographic (Parallel)*
 - The projectors through the coordinates of the objects never converge
 - Perspective*
 - The projectors through the coordinates of the objects converge at a point (the Center of Projection)

SIGGRAPH 2001

56

Parallel Projection (Orthographic)

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1994)

SIGGRAPH 2001

57

24

Perspective Projection

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1994)

The diagram illustrates perspective projection. An object is shown on the left. A vertical orange plane, labeled 'projection plane', is in the center. A point labeled 'projector' is on the right. Lines connect the object to the projection plane and then to the projector. The resulting image on the plane is labeled 'projection'. The text 'Perspective projection' is at the bottom right of the diagram area.

58

Parallel Projection (Orthographic)

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1994)

The diagram illustrates parallel projection. A 3D wireframe cube is on the left. A vertical orange plane, labeled 'projection plane', is in the center. Parallel lines from the cube project onto the plane. The resulting image is a 2D square on the plane, labeled 'projection'. The text 'As orthographic projection' is at the bottom right of the diagram area.

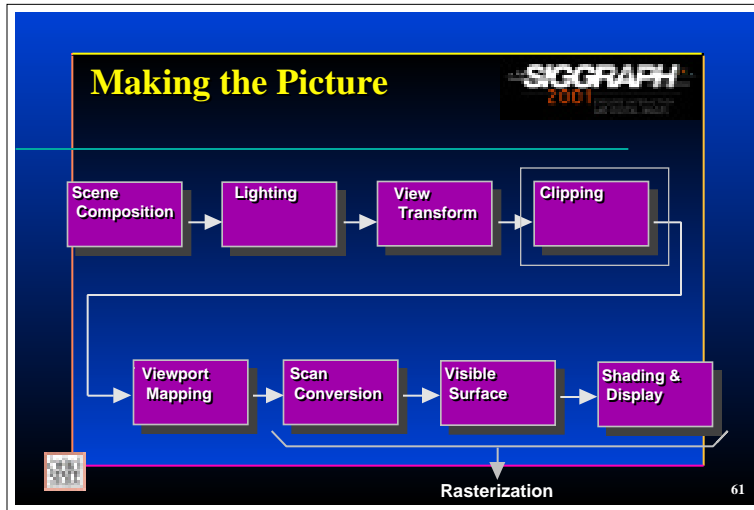
59

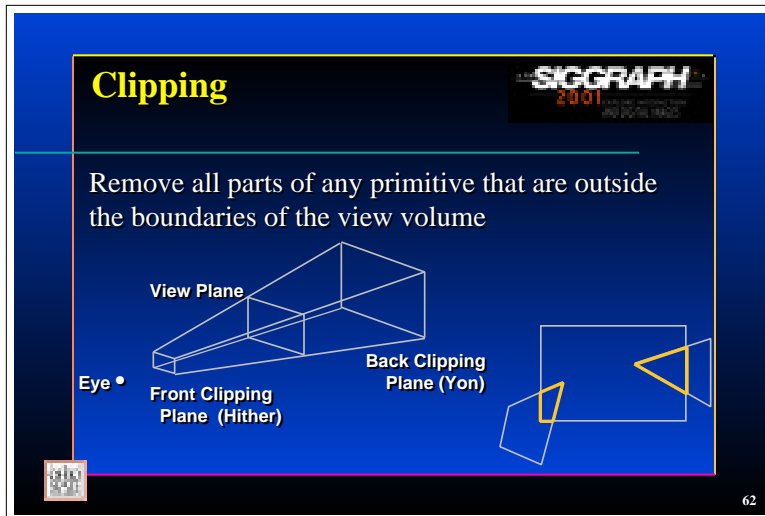
Perspective Projection

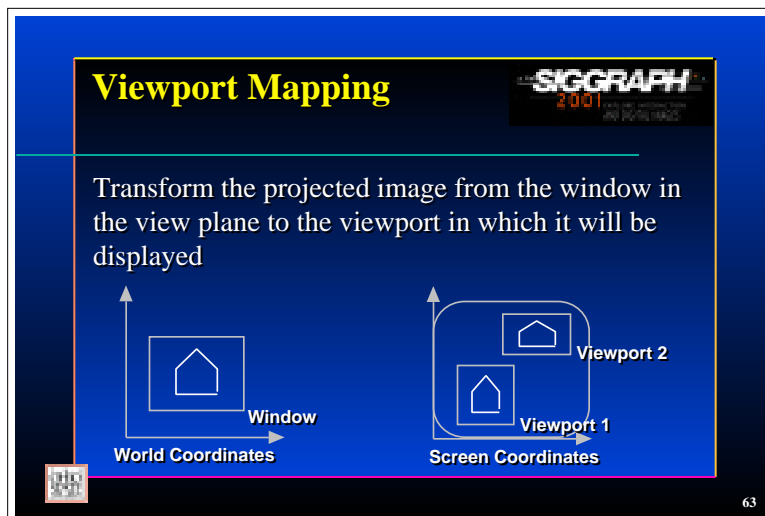
Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1994)

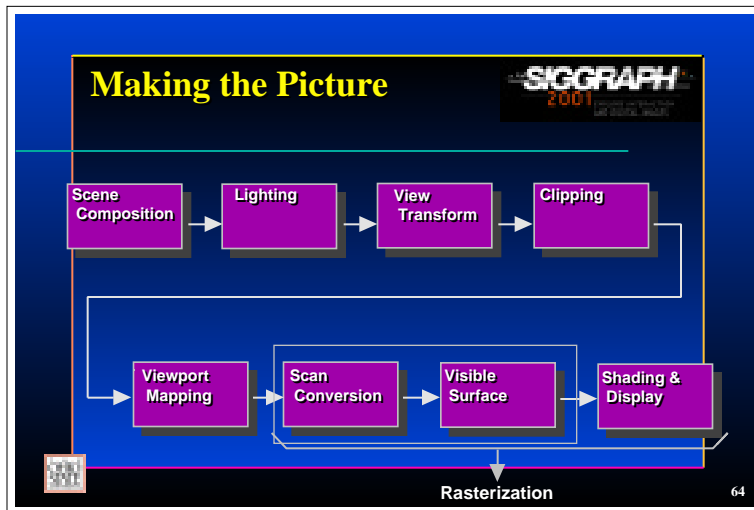
The diagram illustrates perspective projection. A 3D wireframe cube is on the left. A vertical orange plane, labeled 'projection plane', is in the center. A point labeled 'projector' is on the right. Lines connect the cube to the projection plane and then to the projector. The resulting image on the plane is a 2D square, labeled 'projection'. The text 'One-point perspective' is at the bottom right of the diagram area.

60







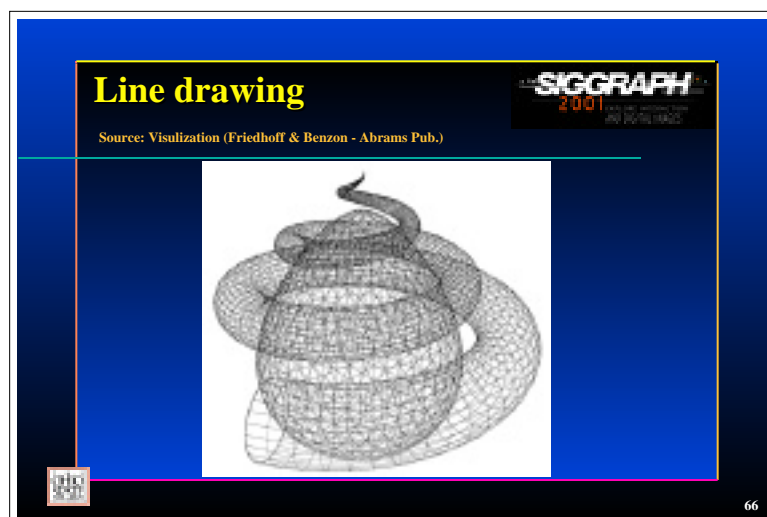


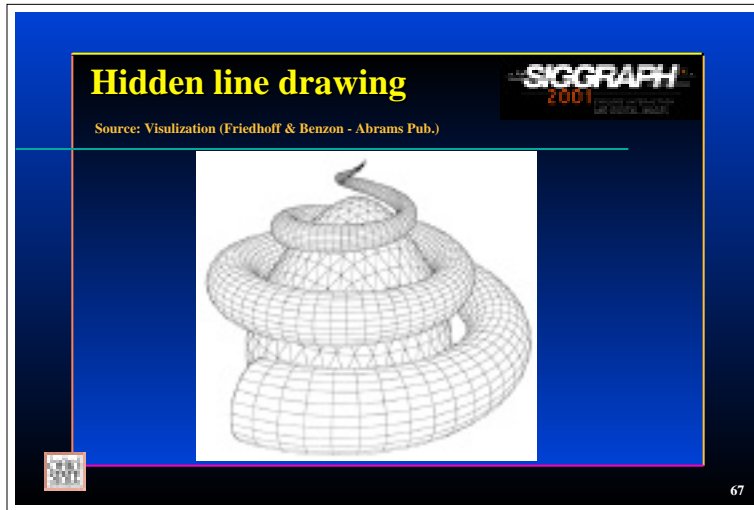
Rasterization

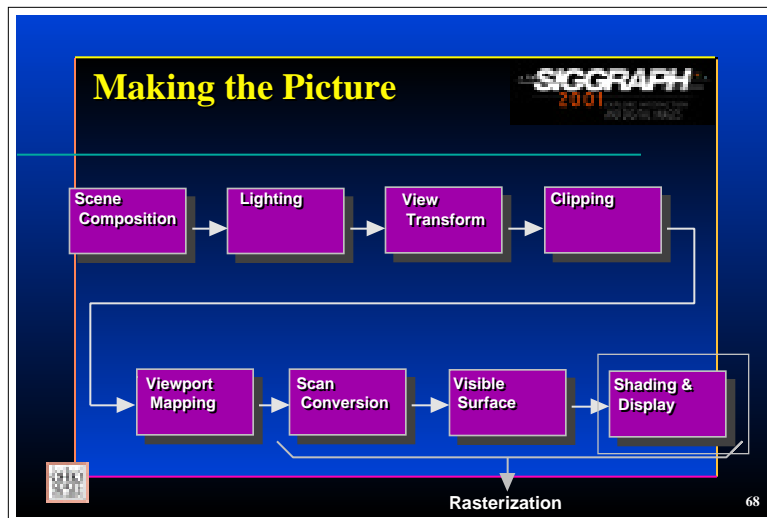
SIGGRAPH 2001

- Hidden Line
 - Remove all lines or parts of lines that wouldn't be seen if the objects were solid
- Visible Surface
 - Display only those faces or parts of faces that are visible by virtue of being closer to the eye than others
 - depth sorting
 - z - buffer

65







Shading

Shading Models

- Faceted (Flat shading)
All intensities are the same across the polygon.
- Gouraud smooth shading
Intensities across the polygon are interpolated
- Phong smooth shading
Intensities across the polygon are calculated from interpolated normal vectors

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Faceted shading

Source: Visualization (Friedhoff & Benzon - Abrams Pub.)




SIGGRAPH
2001
Visualizing the Future
of Computer Graphics

70

Gouraud smooth shading

Source: Visualization (Friedhoff & Benzon - Abrams Pub.)

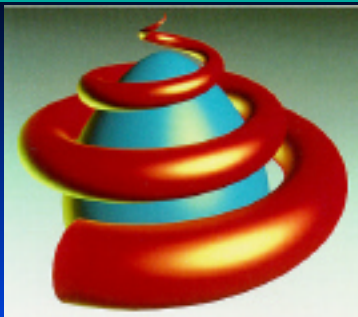


SIGGRAPH
2001
Visualizing the Future
of Computer Graphics

71

Phong smooth shading

Source: Visualization (Friedhoff & Benzon - Abrams Pub.)



SIGGRAPH
2001
Visualizing the Future
of Computer Graphics

72

Shading

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1997)

- Texture Mapping
 - Bump Mapping (Displacement Mapping)
 - 2D textures
 - 3D (Solid) textures
- Transparency
- Shadows
- Environment Mapping (Reflection Mapping)
- Procedural Shaders (RenderMan)

SIGGRAPH

2001

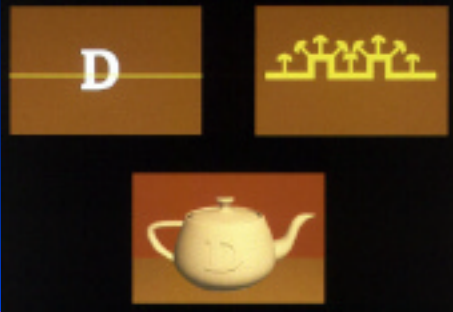
Computer Graphics and Visual Effects Conference and Exhibition

73

Bump Mapping

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1997)

D



SIGGRAPH

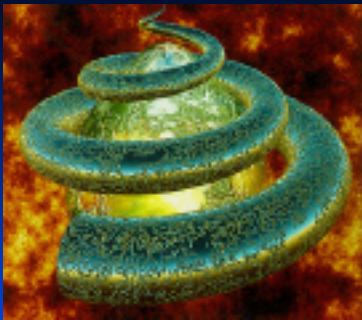
2001

Computer Graphics and Visual Effects Conference and Exhibition

74

Bump mapping

Source: Visualization (Friedhoff & Benzon - Abrams Pub.)



SIGGRAPH

2001

Computer Graphics and Visual Effects Conference and Exhibition

75

30

Texture Mapping

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1997)



2D mapping



3D mapping

76

Texture Mapping

Source: Visualization (Friedhoff & Benzon - Abrams Pub.)



77

Solid Texture Mapping

Source: David Ebert - The Ohio State University



78

31

Transparency

Source: Visualization (Friedhoff & Benzon - Abrams Pub.)



79

Shadows

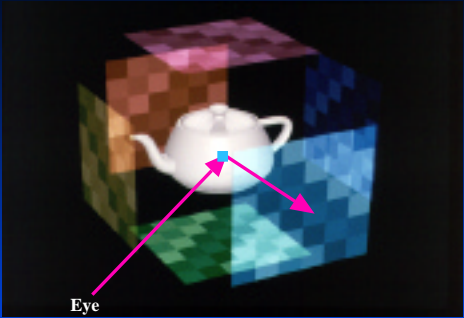
Source: Illumination and Color in CGI - Roy Hall, S-V Pub.



80

Environment Mapping

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1997)



81

Environment Mapping

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1997)



82

Environment Mapping

Source: SIGGRAPH Educators' Slide Set (1997)



83

RenderMan Shaders

Source: Heath Hanlin - ACCAD, The Ohio State University





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RenderMan Shaders

Source: Heath Hanlin - ACCAD, The Ohio State University

```
C[] = 0;
for (f = 1; f < 0.5 * cutoff; f += 2)
    turb += abs(noise(PP * f)) / f;
fade = clamp(10 * (cutoff - f) / cutoff, 6, 10);
turb += fade * abs(noise(PP * f)) / f;
turb *= 0.5;
t = float noise(t * complexity * turb);
layer_color = one;
layer_opac = smoothstep(1, 9, t) - .3;
surface_color = blend(surface_color, layer_color, layer_opac);
ss = float noise(ss * complexity * (turb * .5));
layer_color = two;
layer_opac = smoothstep(1, 9, ss) - .3;
surface_color = blend(surface_color, layer_color, layer_opac);
t = float noise(PP * complexity * turb);
layer_color = three;
layer_opac = smoothstep(1, 9, t) - .3;
surface_color = blend(surface_color, layer_color, layer_opac);
Nf = faceforward(normalize(N), I);
V = normalize(I);
surface_color = surface_color * (Ka * ambient() + Kd * diffuse(Nf) + specularcolor *
                                Ks * specular(Nf, V, roughness));
o_opac;
C[] = surface_color * surface_opac;
```



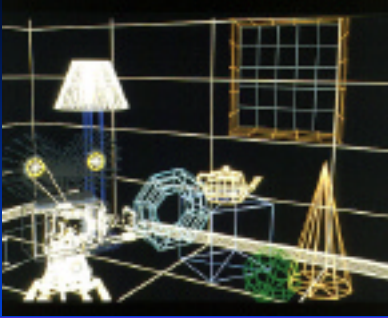






85

Shutterbug - Wire frame

Source: Pixar










86

Shutterbug - Hidden Line

Source: Pixar







87

34

Shutterbug - Ambient

SOURCE: PIXAR



88

Shutterbug - Faceted

SOURCE: PIXAR



89

Shutterbug - Gouraud

SOURCE: PIXAR



90

Shutterbug - Phong

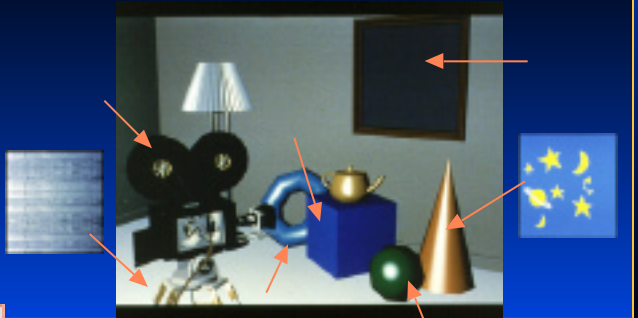

Source: Pixar



91

Shutterbug - Textures

Source: Pixar



92

Shutterbug - Textures

Source: Pixar



93

Shutterbug - Shadows

Source: Pixar

SIGGRAPH
2001
EXHIBITING AND DEMONSTRATING
THE LATEST IN COMPUTER GRAPHICS



94

Shutterbug - Reflections

Source: Pixar

SIGGRAPH
2001
EXHIBITING AND DEMONSTRATING
THE LATEST IN COMPUTER GRAPHICS



95

Shutterbug - Reflections

Source: Pixar

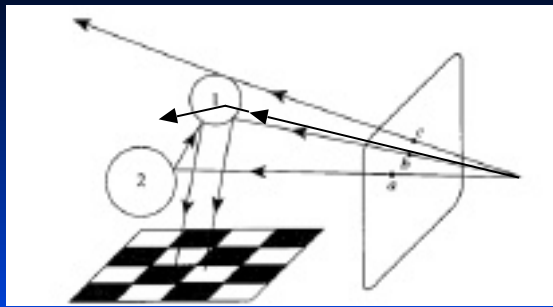
SIGGRAPH
2001
EXHIBITING AND DEMONSTRATING
THE LATEST IN COMPUTER GRAPHICS



96

Ray Tracing

Source: Computer Graphics - Pokorny, Franklin-Beedle Pub.



97

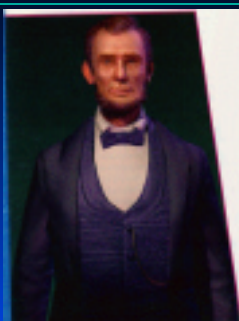
Ray Tracing

Source: Shaun Ho - Cranston/Csuri Productions



98

Digital actors



99

Digital actors (Synthespians)

- Facial features
- Clothing
- Hair and fur
- Muscles and skin
- Compositing real images with synthetic images
- Motion

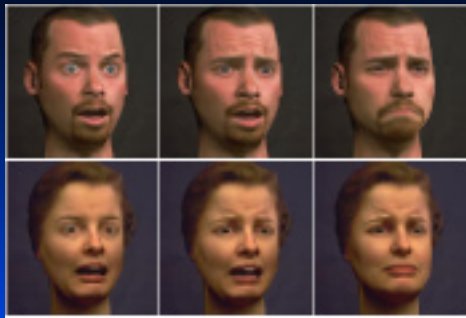
SIGGRAPH
2001



100

Facial features

Source: Pighin, et al - University of Washington



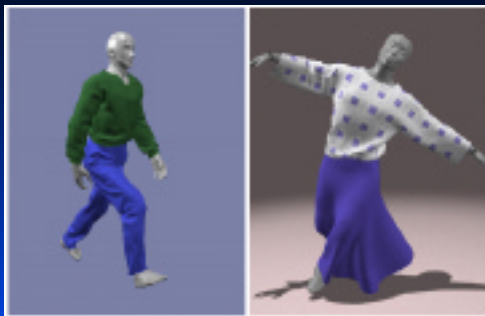
SIGGRAPH
2001



101

Clothing

Source: Baraff and Witkin - Carnegie Mellon University



SIGGRAPH
2001



102

Hair and fur

Source: Goldman - ILM (101 Dalmations © Disney 1996)



103

Hair and fur

Source: Chris Wedel - Blue Sky Productions (Bunny, 1998)



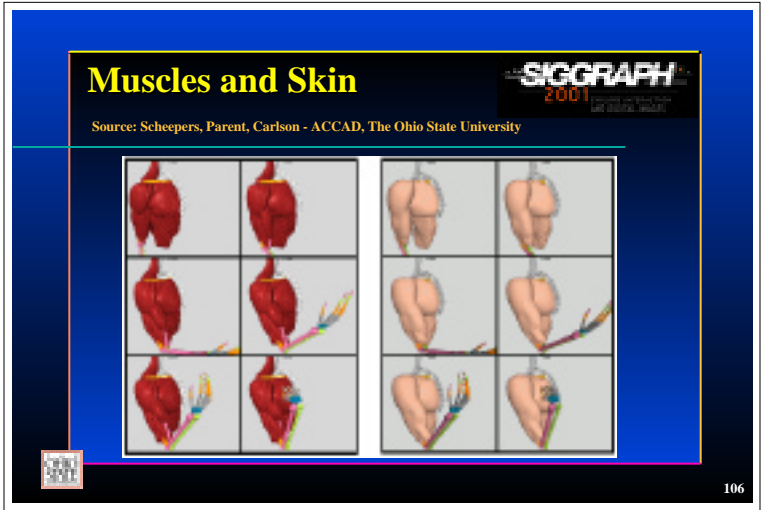
104

Hair and fur

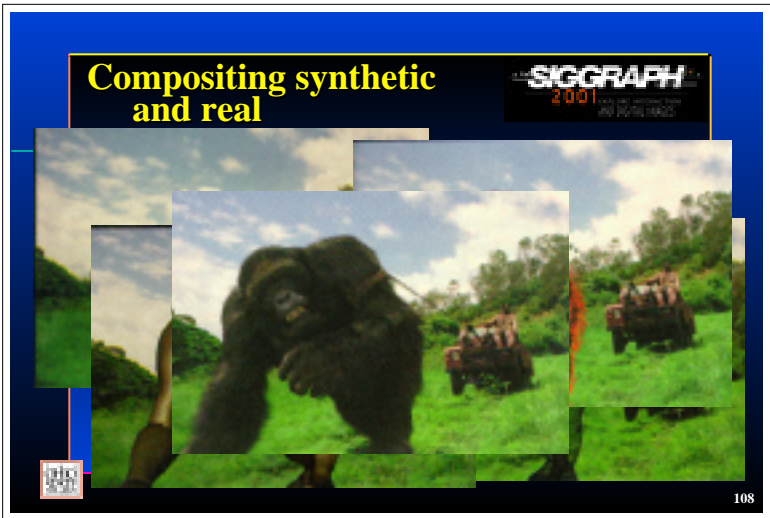
Source: PDI/Dreamworks



105








Compositing synthetic and real

Source: DreamQuest Images (Mighty Joe Young ©Disney 1998)

SIGGRAPH 2001

COMPOSITING SYNTHETIC AND REAL IMAGES




109

Compositing synthetic and real

Source: Digital Domain, ©20th Century Fox/ Paramount Pictures

SIGGRAPH 2001

COMPOSITING SYNTHETIC AND REAL IMAGES




110

Compositing synthetic and real

Source: Digital Domain, ©20th Century Fox/ Paramount Pictures

SIGGRAPH 2001

COMPOSITING SYNTHETIC AND REAL IMAGES



111

42

Compositing synthetic and real

Source: Digital Domain, ©20th Century Fox/ Paramount Pictures

112

Compositing synthetic and real

Source: Digital Domain, ©20th Century Fox/ Paramount Pictures

113

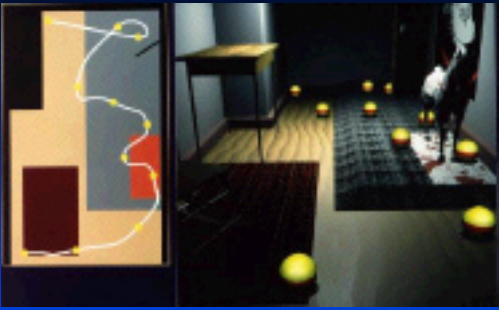
Animation

- Explicit animation control
 - Motion Path / Key-framing / Track-based
- Procedural control
 - Particle system / Physical-based / Constraints
- Metamorphosing (Morphing)
- Motion tracking
 - Rotoscoping / Motion capture
- External control
 - Simulation / MIDI control

114

Motion Path


Source: ACCAD - The Ohio State University



115


Motion Path Example

Source: Hsuen Ho - Cranston/Csuri Productions



116

Key Framing




2 key frames (determined by animator)


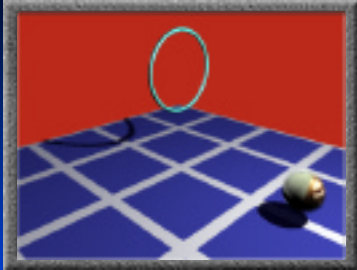
In between frames (calculated by computer)

117

Key Framing Example




Source: Mimi Brown - ACCAD WomenAndTech Summer Program


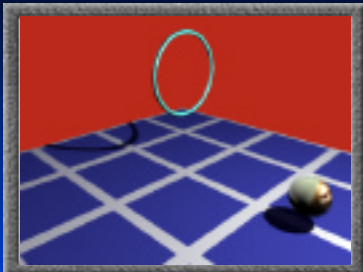


118

Key Framing Example




Source: Mimi Brown - ACCAD WomenAndTech Summer Program





119

Track Based Example



Source: Susan Van Baerle - Cranston/Csuri Productions



120

Procedural Control

Source: ACCAD - The Ohio State University




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Procedural Control Physical Based

Source: James Hahn - ACCAD, Ohio State University

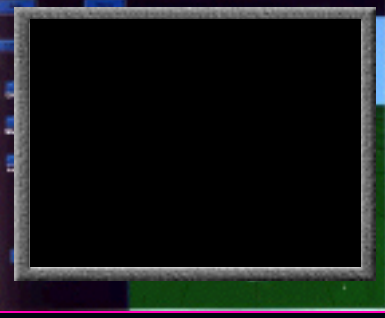


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Particle Systems

Source: ACCAD - The Ohio State University



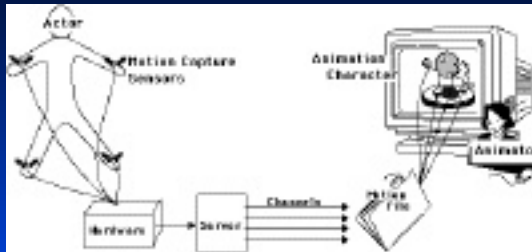
QuickTime -
The Perfect Storm
ILM and
Warner Bros.

SIGGRAPH 2001

123

Motion Tracking

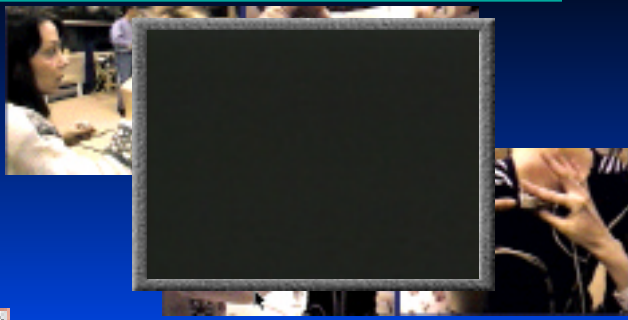
Source: Scott Dyer - Windlight Studios



124

Motion Tracking

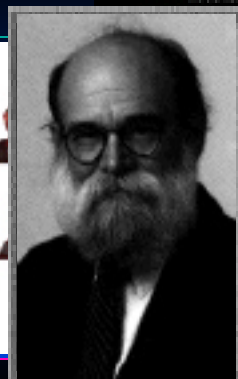
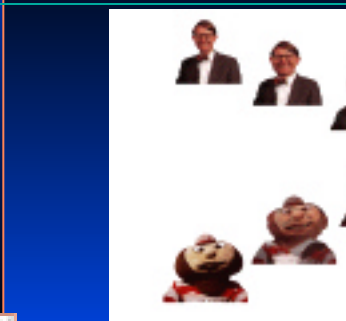
Source: Susan Van Baerle - LambSoft



125

2D Image Morphing

Source: ACCAD - The Ohio State University



QuickTime From:
David Johnson
Univ. of Utah

126

3-D Object Morphing

Source: ACCAD - The Ohio State University




The image shows three classical columns standing on a flat surface against a blue sky background. From left to right, the columns transition from a traditional fluted column to a column with a more complex, carved capital, and finally to a column with a highly stylized, almost abstract capital. This illustrates the concept of 3-D object morphing.

127

Simulation

Source: NCSA - University of Illinois

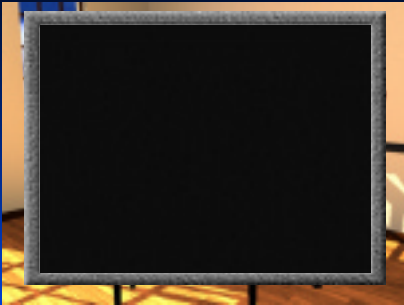


The image shows a 3D simulation of a hand-like object, possibly a prosthetic or a robotic arm, resting on a tiled floor. The object is rendered with a realistic texture and is positioned in a way that suggests it is about to move or has just moved. The background is a simple blue sky and white clouds.

128

MIDI External Control

Source: Steve May, et al - ACCAD, The Ohio State University



The image shows a MIDI controller interface displayed on a screen. The interface is a dark, rectangular area with a grid of small, light-colored squares, likely representing a piano roll or a MIDI piano roll. The screen is mounted on a stand, and the background is a simple blue sky and white clouds.

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